Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 37. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915 FIVE CENTS

BAY STATE MEN START WAGONS TO HELP WOMEN

Why Should Women Vote?

Why Shouldn't They?

Think It Over

One of the Poster Vans Designed by Mr. Francis J. Garrison, of the Massachusetts Men's League. At Right and Left are Two of the Posters Used.

Women Make GOOD COOKS GOOD WIVES GOOD MOTHERS They Will Make Good Citizens Let Them Vote

PARADES LEAD UP TO BIG FINALE

Torchlight Processions Begin—Will Go Through New York Streets Like Golden Stream

The first of the yellow torchlight parades in New York City leading up to the great banner parade of Oct. 23 was held last Saturday on the East Side. Another will take place in Brooklyn tonight.

When the sound of the last parade dies away, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse says there won't be an inch of Greater New York that hasn't been marched over.

"The East Side loved the parade," says the New York Tribune in describing the first of the processions. "Mothers came out in kimonos, their babies on their hips. Butchers, bakers, shoemakers hustled from their shops, in their aprons, to stare.

"Tired little housewives of the district came out to march, carrying heavy banners, members, some of them, of the 'Two to Three Club,' a suffrage club of mothers who can meet only between 2 and 3 in the afternoon, when luncheon is out of the way and their children are not at home from school. When the men saw these mothers it made them think.

(Continued on page 288.)

CITY IN GEORGIA MAY GIVE VOTE

Legislature Amends Waycross Charter and City May Follow Precedent of Fellsfere

Municipal suffrage for women was one of the amendments to the city charter of Waycross, Georgia, passed by the Legislature which has recently adjourned. This charter comes up for ratification by the voters of Waycross at an election to be held the second Saturday in October. Georgia suffragists are jubilant over this chance to put a white spot on their State's suffrage map.

Substantial citizens of the town strongly favor the extension of suffrage to Waycross women, and believe it will work a permanent improvement in conditions.

A similar situation occurred recently in the town of Fellsmere, Fla., which adopted municipal suffrage, though the State is not otherwise a suffrage State. The women of Fellsmere have voted. Waycross women expect to do the same.

The Waycross charter as passed by the Legislature was signed by the Governor, with an annotation "directing attention to the fact that woman suffrage in Georgia is unconstitutional." Waycross lawyers and business men hold that this amendment is entirely constitutional as applied to city elections. L. J. Cooper, president of the First National Bank of Waycross, drafted the suffrage amendment after careful investigation and consideration. Suffragists who want to see a white spot in Georgia should write and express their interest and encouragement.

ASKS OFFICIALS TO VOTE "YES"

Wife of New York Fire Commissioner Interviews Every Semi-Public Officer She Meets

Mrs. Robert Adamson, wife of New York City's Fire Commissioner, introduced a new feature into the suffrage campaign last week, when on her way to and from suffrage headquarters she spoke to every policeman, motorman, conductor, letter carrier, street cleaner, ticket seller and subway guard she met, and asked him to vote "Yes" on the suffrage amendment this fall.

A hundred other suffragists have promised to follow her example and button-hole all semi-public officials they meet. It works wonderfully," said Mrs. Adamson, with her pockets full of suffrage literature.

POSTER WAGONS APPEAL TO HUB

Men's League Sends Out Vans Covered with Suffrage Slogans Through Boston Streets

Three "poster vans" of the Massachusetts Men's League for Woman Suffrage made their appearance in Boston last week and will continue to travel through the streets of the Hub until after election on Nov. 2. These vans, or covered wagons, have posters on every side asking men to support the suffrage amendment. The horses which draw them have light "Votes for Women" blankets, which protect them from flies, and the smart Negro drivers wear "Votes for Women" caps. An automobile van, with a kaleidoscopic device for presenting suffrage arguments will be sent out through the State.

The posters on the vans are changed frequently. Among the sentiments that they bear are the following:

"Why should women vote? Why shouldn't they? Think it over!"

"If the mother knows enough to bring up the voter, she knows enough to vote."

"Women pay taxes. Women obey laws. Let them vote."

"Woman's job is the home! Give her power over her job! Give her the vote."

"Women vote in twelve States. Men of Massachusetts, make it thirteen."

"Do you believe in government of the people, by the people, for the people? Why not live up to your ideals? Give women votes."

"Working men, you need the vote for your protection! Won't you give the working women the same protection?"

"Indirect influence is a broom, but the ballot is a vacuum cleaner which every woman should possess."

"Governor Walsh will vote for the woman suffrage amendment. Organized labor has nationally and locally endorsed woman suffrage."

"Give your girl the chance that you give your boy! Give her the vote."

KENTUCKY CHURCH GOES ON RECORD

Northern Methodists' Conference Votes Unanimously for Suffrage Without Debate

The following telegram came the afternoon of Sept. 4 to the president of the Kentucky Equal Rights' Association: "Covington, Ky. The Kentucky Methodist Episcopal Conference in session in Covington voted this morning to endorse woman suffrage. It went through without debate and was unanimous. (Signed) Mrs. Chas. Firth."

This is the Conference of the Northern Methodists. This church granted "laity rights" to women in the days of Frances Willard, a privilege which the Southern Methodist Church still refuses to the noble women in its ranks. "Laity rights" means simply the right to participate in a vote in the councils for church government and for the management of foreign and home missions, so large a part of the work for which is done by women. The Northern Methodist Church has in many States of the Union endorsed woman suffrage. The request that the Kentucky M. E. Conference endorse the principle of woman suffrage, as one important to the moral development and improvement of the State, was made by the members of the board of the Kentucky Equal Rights' Association.

KANSAS WOMEN LISTED IN JURY

Court Panel for First Time Contains Names of Women Eligible to Service

When the jury panel for the September term of the Wyandotte County, Kansas, District Court is drawn this week it probably will contain for the first time the names of women eligible to sit in the jury box.

A list of women has been placed in the hands of the judges by the assessor.

Eleven of Michigan's thirteen Congressmen are suffragists.

Women Would Raise Law-Abiding Vote

The chances that the incoming woman voter in the four States which vote this fall on suffrage would be a law-abiding citizen are nearly 10 to 1 as compared with the chances in the case of men voters. This fact is strikingly brought out in the statistics of prisoners gathered by the United States Census Bureau. Out of a total of 30,380 inmates of the prisons, penitentiaries and reformatories of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts 27,606 are men and only 2,774 are women. Women as a class, therefore, constitute only 9.1 per cent. of the law-breakers of these States as against the 90.8 per cent. contributed by men.

The following are the figures for the four States as given in Bulletin 121 on "Prisoners and Juvenile Delinquents," issued by the U. S. Census Bureau:

	New Jersey		New York		Pennsylvania		Mass.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
State prisons and penitentiaries	1,332	41	4,524	128	2,727	61	850	...
State reformatories	466	...	1,928	493	722	...	861	255
County jails and workhouses	1,014	141	4,608	748	4,132	425	4,266	475
Municipal jails and w'kh'ses	6	1	63	5	107	1	...	...
Total	2,818	183	11,123	1,374	7,688	487	5,977	730

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY

At the time of the Revolution when the boys complained to General Gage that the soldiers on Boston Common disturbed their sports, the British general commented that even the boys breathed the spirit of Liberty. Today even the young daughters are filled with the desire for freedom. Of the two following articles one came to the Woman's Journal from a suffrage State and one from a State where the question of enfranchisement is to be decided November 2. Miss Katherine Hosmer of Denver, Colorado, is eight years of age, and Miss Dorothy Garrison Rand of Cambridge, Massachusetts, is eleven. It is difficult to see how the men of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey can refuse political equality to women, when even the little girls breathe the spirit of Liberty.

THE YOUNG SUFFRAGETTES

By Katherine Hosmer

Once upon a time, Beatrice and her mother, who lived in Pennsylvania, came to spend the summer with Helen and her mother, who lived in Colorado. When they were rested from their journey. Helen said, "Let's go upstairs and play with the dollies."

"All right," said Beatrice.

"Oh! What a beautiful doll!" exclaimed Beatrice, when they had reached the playroom.

"Yes, she's my best dollie. I think she is very nice."

"Oh! She has a bride's dress, hasn't she? Oh! I'm so glad that I brought my boy doll with me. Now we can have a wedding." And she began to unpack her doll and his things.

Helen sat embarrassed and then said, "Oh, but I can't let my doll marry your doll."

"Why can't you?" said Beatrice indignantly.

"'Cause he would want my doll to go back to Pennsylvania to live."

"Of course she would have to live where her husband lives. Why not? Pennsylvania is just as good a place to live as Colorado, isn't it?"

"No, it isn't, 'cause women can't vote in Pennsylvania. I can't let my dolly live where women can't vote."

"It isn't nice for ladies to vote."

"My mamma votes, and she's nice."

Beatrice stood up and said, "I couldn't have my doll's wife go to vote with rough, horrid men. They wouldn't treat her nice."

Helen got up too, and held her dolly close to her breast. "My mamma goes with daddy to vote and everybody stands in line just as pleasantly. Nobody is rough or horrid. Everybody is polite to everybody. I've sat in the car and waited, so I know. Terrible things happen where women can't vote."

"My mother doesn't vote, and nothing terrible has happened to us."

"Yes, but something terrible COULD happen. Where the mammas can't vote, the little poor children can be put to work in factories twelve hours a day and sometimes longer. Even in rich families the children can be willed away from their mammas when the papas die. If the papas don't die, they can drive the mammas away from home and not let them see their little girls any more."

"All right, I guess they can stay here. If things like that could happen," said Beatrice, after thinking a long while, "when I go back home I'll carry a 'VOTES FOR WOMEN' pennant, and get my papa to get the Governor to let women vote. Let's have the wedding now, and they don't have to come back to live in Pennsylvania until women can vote there."

It was a beautiful wedding, and the dollies were as happy as their little mothers.

MAKE US FREE

By Dorothy Garrison Rand

On July 4, 1776, the United States declared herself a free nation.

In the settling of America, at first they brought only men, but they failed, so they brought some women and married, and the colonies began to prosper. Thus, you see, a man is not all that is necessary to make a strong nation. Without women, where would all the children who make the new generations be? Where would all the comfortable homes be? Where would all the good things we have to eat be, and where would many thing be, were it not for women?

Therefore, if men could not get along without women, why not let women have the rights men do?

On July 4, 1776, we declared our independence and in September, 1781, we won it.

The men only really won their independence, the women only won it from England. They were, and are, not all today—free.

They will not be so until you men give them VOTES FOR WOMEN Nov. 2, 1915.

RUSSIAN COLLEGES OPEN TO WOMEN

A new step in the advancement of women in Russia was taken recently when the Council of Ministers approved the plan of the Minister of Education to throw open the doors of certain universities to them. Women will be admitted to the law, scientific and medical schools, as a result of the shortage of men in the professions since the war. Heretofore the education of women has been much restricted, the higher schools and universities being practically closed to all but an occasional special student.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain of New York has been accorded the privilege of visiting the Italian fighting front with the first party of newspaper correspondents allowed to enter the zone of operations. The Italian government has permitted no visits to the actual fighting front heretofore.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established by the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ———— dollars.

MRS. DUGAN ON PUTTING WOMEN OFF

By Ellis Meredith

"I see be th' pa-apers that th' Amerikin Barr Association has rayfused to admit women to membership in its precincts," said Bridget Dugan, pulling her mending basket toward her and taking out a sock.

"I don't see fwat anny dacint woman wants at th' barr," answered her friend, Nellie O'Bryan, taking out her tatting. "I tell ye, Bridget, if th' bar-maids av England had been at home, where they belong, raisin' up fine, lar-rge families av fightin' men, Britannia would not be sittin' wid her lap full av battleships and her tr-rimblin' hands thryin' to focuss her spyglass on the Zepplins overhead. I don't believe in women behind th' barr ner at ut, an' I don't belave in bars."

"Sure, this isn't the kind av a barr," answered Mrs. Dugan, drawing her thread around a yawning hole. "This is made up av lawyers, fine gintlemin all av thim. 'Tis a great profission, Nellie; ye take a young wan, that hasn't anything to practice on, and he goes over til th' court room an' hangs around lookin' hungry, and th' judge says, 'Here, son, here is a poor widdy woman wid six small childer that has been arristed fer beatin' up th' man that come to evict her. Defind th' la-dy, an' tin dollars is yours, fwether she goes to jail or not. Ye can't lose, if ye're a lawyer—yer client may—but ye got your pay just th' same."

"If it's a rayspictable gatherin' fwy do they kape th' women out?" asked Mrs. O'Bryan.

"I dinnaw," answered Mrs. Dugan. "Maybe it ain't so rayspictable that ladies would be welcome at the annyal banket; thin again, the's prejudice agin lettin' women into anny av th' perfissions where ye make a lot av money. Ivery man seems to figger whiniver a woman earns some money that if it hadn't been fer her he'd probably have got it."

"Sure, 'tis all in th' family," said Mrs. O'Bryan. "Sure, min ar-re quare. I don't ondherstand thim at all, at all."

"I should hope not, Nellie; ye ar-re a quite, dacint woman; how should ye ondherstand thim?" replied Mrs. Dugan with much dignity. "But th' thing that's the most quarest about thim is that the wans that do be makin' the most fuss over th' ladies, that stands up whin they come intil a room and runs an' gets thim chairs, an' takes off their hats fwin they meets thim, an' has toasts to 'th' ladies, bliss thim,' an' talks about 'ladies first,' is th' wans that puts ladies last fwin they want a chanct to earn a livin'. D'ye mind, Nellie, the convintion av laborin' men—printers, I think ut was—that had a meetin' just a week or two before these ex-Presidints av th' United Sthates and ex-Secretaries and such, that's all lawyers? Ye do not? Well, 'tis not plain in me mind, but I raymimber that they moved to sthrike out th' wurrud 'Female' and substitute 'Woman.' The idea is that hereafther only sci'ntists an' potes that has occasion to mintion 'th' female av th' species,' fwether it's bugs or humans, an' men in charrge av kennel shows, will be usin' a wurrud offensive alike to them as is, an' all their male relatives."

"Do th' women have to belong to th' union to practice law?" asked Mrs. O'Bryan, drawing the thread in the circle.

Mrs. Dugan rolled up the pair of socks and rethreaded her needle before she answered: "Not that I know of; I don't think so; an' ye don't have to belong to a church to say yer prayers, an' there is counthries where they don't let th' women intil th' churches. Ye'll notice, Nellie, if ye kape watch, that wan av th' first signs av advancin' civilization is lettin' in th' women. Th' paper says th' question av admittin' th' women is put off til next year."

"Puttin' off don't settle nawthin'," said Mrs. O'Bryan.

"That's th' rayson for puttin' off," answered Mrs. Dugan oracularly.

The Oregon Public Service Commission has ruled that women should not be compelled to step higher than fifteen inches in boarding street cars. This decision sustains the objection raised by women members of the Oak Grove Social Service Club, who maintained that the steps of the cars operated between Portland and Oregon City were too high.

I confidently expect that woman suffrage will win at the fall election.—Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson of New York.

PARADES LEAD UP TO BIG FINALE

(Continued from page 287.)

"There were banners in six languages, telling what Governor Whitman and Mayor Mitchel and other well known men have said in favor of votes for women. There were banners in Italian, 'Vota per il suffragis femmenile,' and banners in German, 'Stimmet fur frauen stimrecht,' and banners in Yiddish, Bohemian, and even in Chinese."

Each of the preliminary parades is to be at night, with torchlights and gorgeous illuminated floats. The marchers will wear yellow capes. One huge float is gilded all over. On it rides Justice—who is to be impersonated by a yellow-haired woman. The State of New York will kneel before her, and back of New York will stand representatives of the various classes of women—the factory hand, the trained nurse, the mother with her baby, etc.

"Gold is the motif of the marches," Mrs. Whitehouse says. "We shall go through the streets like a golden stream, typical of the golden age to come when women vote."

OLD ROMAN WAS TRUE BLUE ANTI

Translation from Livy of Speech by Cato Says Women Will Become Superiors

There were anti-suffragists in Rome. Mary Sinclair Crawford recently sent the Woman's Journal a translation from Livy of a speech by Cato the Censor in 215 B. C. The women of Rome were asking the repeal of a law which forbade them to wear various colored clothes or ride in a chariot drawn by horses within one mile of a town except on holidays, or wear more than a half ounce of gold. "If you should once allow women to be equal to you," declared Cato, "that moment will they become your superiors."

The women of our city handle the ballot sanely and vote intelligently.—W. A. Bell, Mayor of Eugene, Ore.

STAMP OF CRIER TO HELP JERSEY

A new and attractive campaign stamp has been issued by the Summit, New Jersey, Equal Suffrage League, appearing for the first time on "Lucy Stone Day," in Orange, N. J. It may be used in any of the campaign States as it bears the dates of the New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts elections, and calls on men to "vote Yes for Woman Suffrage, 1915."

The design—a town crier, ringing a bell as he runs—is being used as a full sheet in New Jersey.

The proceeds from the sale of these stamps are to swell the New Jersey campaign fund.

I have never found that any woman lost any of her womanliness by performing her duties in public life.—Gov. Ferris of Michigan.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

Full Suffrage for Women

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, Alaska.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage

Illinois

Number of Suffrage Electoral Votes—91

Campaign States

Question to be submitted to voters in 1915: Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

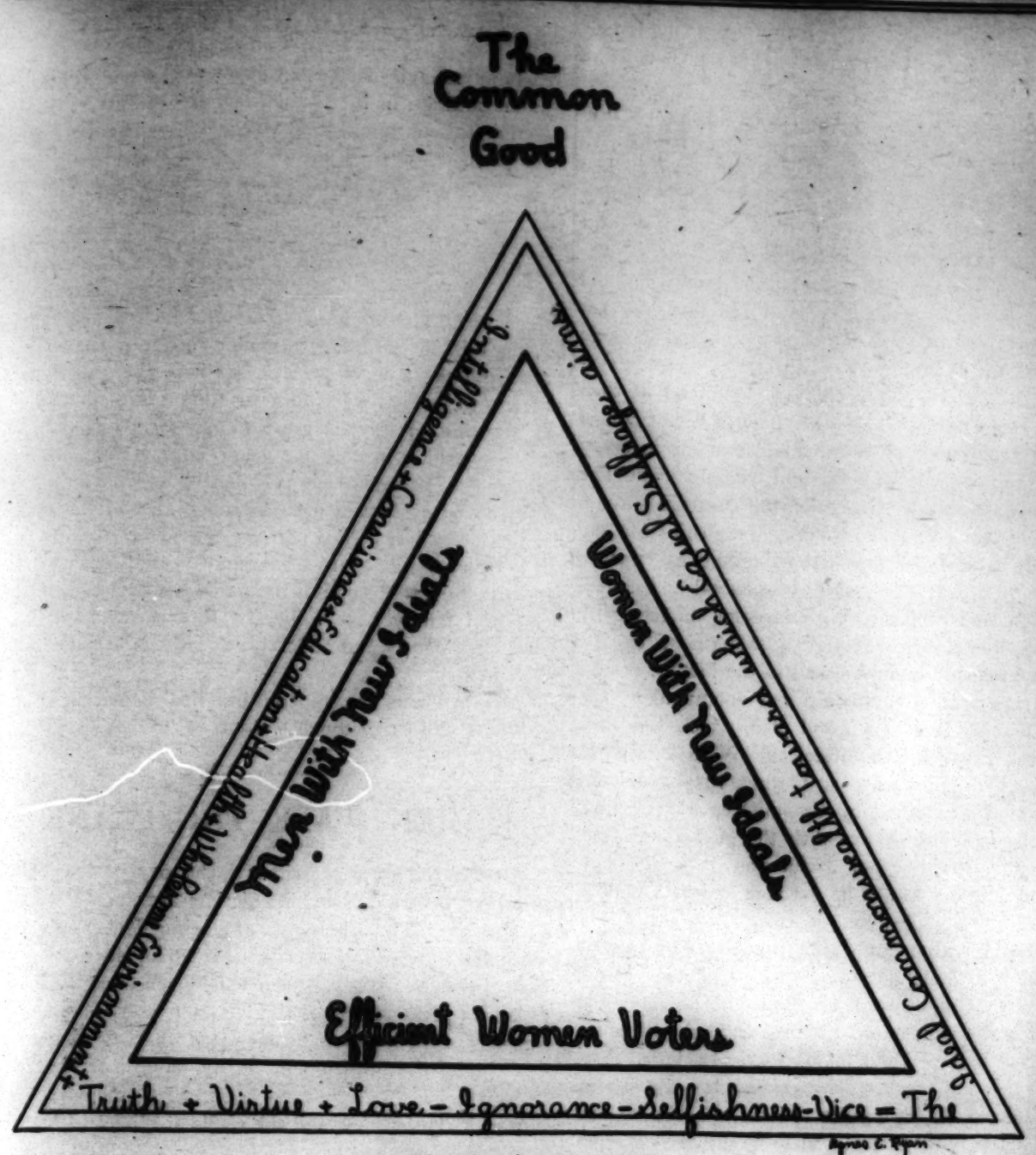
Question to be submitted to voters in 1916: Iowa, South Dakota, West Virginia.

Question to be submitted to voters in 1917: Arkansas.

Pending Action

Louisiana constitutional convention will consider equal suffrage in September, 1915.

Tennessee will vote on question of calling constitutional convention, August, 1916.


The Common Good
Men With New Ideals
Women With New Ideals
Efficient Women Voters
Truth + Virtue + Love - Ignorance - Selfishness - Vice = The

THE SUFFRAGE IDEAL

The Woman's Journal offers Twenty-five Dollars for the best suggestion which will express more completely the suffrage ideal. This prize is open to any man, woman, boy or girl. The contest will close December 1. The judges will be announced in an early issue. Save this issue as the Triangle may not be repeated.

THE TRIANGLE—AND AN AIM

Country Needs not only Women Voters but Efficient Women Voters—Every Journal Worker Helps to Prepare for Future

A pyramid made its appearance in these columns last week, showing that the basis on which full suffrage can be won is a rock-bottom of efficient suffragists. The great aim of the Woman's Journal has been to create these efficient suffragists. The constant slogan of the campaign which has been pushed in these pages since the first of May has been "1000 more Efficient Suffragists in Each State."

The pyramid last week was the immediate goal. It was the mountain which suffragists are striving to climb, and which bids fair to be surmounted at last. But in itself full suffrage is not the highest goal; it is the way by which women—and the human race—shall climb higher. Beyond the mountain are greater peaks. The best climbers must have their eyes not only on the obstacles of the present, but on the stars.

Whenever a State has given women suffrage, one fact has been always noticeable: the way in which women have striven to perfect their knowledge of civic and political conditions. They have thrown the great force of their womanhood into the struggle to improve conditions under which humanity lives. Women will show this spirit more and more, for the country needs not only women voters, but efficient women voters.

It was with this idea that the triangle on the page was drawn; not completed, perhaps, not perfect, but at least a suggestion which offers a good opportunity for the best brains and ideals of the suffrage movement.

The Woman's Journal wants to make women efficient suffragists not for that reason only but so that they may be efficient women voters. It wants to help form in each home into which it goes the best ideals of the woman movement. It wants everyone who helps in this campaign, everyone who secures new subscribers, to feel that they are a definite part of the great movement which aims at a greater womanhood, a greater manhood and a greater race.

Putting Colorado In The Score

In the score, as published recently on this page, it may have been noticed that one suffrage State, Colorado, has been credited with one subscription. Although we have been printing only the number of subscriptions from the non-suffrage States, we couldn't resist crediting Colorado after receiving the following letter from Miss Katherine Hosmer, of Denver, eight years old, a story from whom appears on the opposite page:

"I am enclosing one dollar to pay for a year's subscription to the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News to be sent to: Mrs. Robert W. Steele, 1079 Washington Street, Denver, Colorado. I hape it will get there in time for Lucy Stone's Birthday Celebration. I will tell you why I got it. I was looking over the paper that had the list of subscribers and found that Colorado didn't have any new subscribers and I wanted some new subscribers so bad that I got one of Mrs. Steele. I went down to Mrs. Steele and told her all about it and she said she would be glad to take it."

Here is one girl who has caught the gleam of the efficient woman voter.

So many women soldiers were found among the wounded in the retreat of the Russian army that a hospital in Petrograd had to be set apart for them, according to the New York World. Several hundred of them have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with their husbands and brothers under the Grand Duke Nicholas, and many have been made officers and decorated with the Cross of St. George for conspicuous bravery in the field.

The development of democracy in men cannot proceed without also developing democracy in women.—Dr. Agnes C. Vietor.

THE SCORE

Massachusetts	1514	Oklahoma	49
New York	771	South Dakota	46
New Jersey	531	Georgia	44
Pennsylvania	464	Vermont	36
Kentucky	438	Florida	34
Ohio	387	North Carolina	32
Connecticut	346	North Dakota	27
Illinois	256	Missouri	23
Iowa	136	Tennessee	23
Michigan	126	South Carolina	16
Minnesota	122	District of Columbia	11
Virginia	109	Delaware	10
Texas	101	New Mexico	10
Wisconsin	99	Arkansas	6
Nebraska	83	Louisiana	5
Indiana	77	Maryland	5
West Virginia	75	Mississippi	3
Alabama	68	Colorado	1
Maine	62		
New Hampshire	62	Total	6265
Rhode Island	57	Gain over previous week	429

THE WEEK'S HELPERS

	New Subs.	Total
Miss Minnie D. Abbott	1	1
Mrs. Francis Agnew	16	46
Miss Lila S. Ahlberg	2	2
Mrs. Oliver Ames, Sr	20	61
Mrs. Olive Pond Amies	4	7
Mrs. Charlotte A. Baldridge	4	4
Miss Elizabeth A. Balloch	1	3
Mrs. G. L. Bean	3	3
Mrs. Martha A. Beecher	1	6
Miss Elizabeth C. Bennet	2	2
Mrs. Alice A. Bolton	3	3
Mrs. Estelle H. B. Boot	1	1
Mrs. L. D. Boyd	1	1
Mrs. G. E. Brazier	1	2
Mrs. Desha Breckinridge	143	188
Mrs. Jennie A. Bronson	2	6
Miss H. E. Brooks	1	7
Mrs. Henry Brown	1	1
Mrs. James Brownlow	2	4
Mrs. Alice H. Bugbee	2	6
Rev. S. G. Bundy	1	1
Miss Frances E. Burns	2	2
Mrs. H. E. Burns	1	1
Miss Ida M. Burwell	1	1
Miss Anne C. Cheney	3	3
Mrs. Eliza C. Church	1	7
Dr. Margaret Clark	1	1
Miss Mary Clark	4	17
Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke	3	4
Mrs. Olive Rand Clarke	4	22
Mrs. C. D. Clarkson	3	3
Mrs. Grace Clendening	2	2
Miss Margaret Compton	1	1
Miss Nellie A. Cronin	2	3
Mrs. F. L. Cummings	2	2
Mrs. D. D. Daggett	1	2
Mrs. Alice C. Daniels	6	6
Mrs. Emerson Davis	3	3
Mrs. J. A. De Hart	3	18
Miss Daisy Doane	9	38
Dr. Harriet M. Doane	6	6
Miss Katherine S. Drier	2	2
Miss Zara Dupont	1	18
Mrs. Winifred A. Erickson	1	4
Mrs. E. S. Everts	2	10
Mrs. Henry E. Fales	1	2
Mrs. Joseph S. Fay	3	3
Mrs. Carl J. Fechheimer	2	2
Mrs. Robert P. Finley	2	2
Mrs. Charles Firth	7	19
Miss E. M. Fisher	1	2
Mrs. Mary L. Fisher	9	22
Miss C. M. Flanagan	2	9
Mrs. Florine Folsom	1	1
Mrs. Jennette Fox	4	4
Miss D. J. Garrison	1	34
Mrs. A. S. Gitterman	1	7
Mrs. E. Goodale	1	1
Mrs. V. M. Gore	1	13
Mrs. Lillian B. Gray	1	1
Mrs. Marion C. Grimshaw	5	5
Miss Helen Haight	21	38
Dr. Ella E. Harris	1	1
Miss Ethel A. Hatch	1	1
Miss Annie Heacock	1	24
Mrs. William R. Henry	1	34
Mrs. Lizzie Hickman	2	6
Miss Theresa W. Hilaman	4	4
Miss Blanche W. Hill	15	15
Mrs. R. W. Hilleary	4	4
Mrs. C. R. Hinchman	3	3
Mrs. Mary D. Hopkins	25	28
Mrs. E. B. Howard	7	7
Mrs. Martha P. Howard	2	2
Miss L. A. Howe	3	3
Miss Isabel Howland	12	32
Mrs. Charlotte G. Hubert	1	1
Miss Marie Rupp Hughes	12	38
Mrs. P. D. Hughes	1	1
Mrs. A. C. Hughsten	6	18
Mrs. Ruth T. Hume	1	1
Mrs. Milton Humes	1	1
Miss Bertha A. Hunt	1	1
Mrs. Mary A. Hunter	2	4
Mrs. Robert A. Irving	6	49
Mrs. H. M. James	4	4
Mrs. Charles C. Johnson	2	2
Mrs. J. B. Johnson	1	25
Miss Lydia B. Johnson	2	2
Mrs. Alice Phelps Kellogg	1	1
Mrs. A. V. Kidd	1	1
Mr. D. King	1	1
Miss Mary E. Lavers	1	1
Miss Mary Lee	1	2
Mrs. John C. Lee	1	2
Mrs. Katherine Bell Lewis	50	50
Miss Julia Lewis	1	1
Miss Mary V. Libby	1	1
Miss Mary Lilly	2	2
Miss Mabel Lodge	2	2
Mrs. C. F. Luberge	2	2
Lynn Equal Suffrage League	53	53
Mrs. Annie E. Merritt	1	2
Mrs. E. C. Mason	1	3
Miss Selma McComas	2	8
Mrs. Florence E. McConnell	1	4
Mrs. M. E. McCumber	1	4
Mrs. Albert McMahon	4	25
Mrs. Henrietta Dunn Mears	2	13
Miss Jeannette Moffett	4	4
Mrs. M. J. S. Moore	2	2
Mrs. M. M. S. Moriarty	2	7
Miss Anna De Baun	5	5
Mrs. Bertha Nellecker	1	1
Mrs. E. Nelson	1	1
Miss Katherine Norris	2	2
Mrs. M. W. Ogden	1	3
Miss Mabel C. Page	1	1
Mrs. Bertha S. Papazian	1	2
Miss Edna B. Perkins	1	1
Mrs. A. M. Peterson	4	20
Mrs. F. H. Pierce	2	63
Mrs. H. G. Pierce	2	2
Mrs. Frances Pike	5	5
Mrs. Caroline Polachek	1	28
Mrs. Jane Bliss Potter	3	10
Mrs. Clay W. Reddish	3	3
Mrs. Fred Roege	3	18
Mrs. Lafayette Ross	1	1
Mrs. Max Savage	2	2
Mrs. G. R. Schenck	1	6
Miss Emma Schumacher	3	6
Mrs. L. A. Scott	8	16
Mrs. Katherine D. Sharp	1	3
Miss Anna C. Shaw	1	6
Mrs. Frank J. Shuler	1	2
Mrs. H. D. Sleeper	9	12
Miss Edith S. Smith	2	2
Miss Harriet A. Smith	1	1
Mrs. J. A. Smith	1	1
Mrs. Jennie B. Stone	2	2
Miss Elizabeth B. Strong	1	1
Mrs. Marian F. Stutson	7	7
Mrs. Mae Tanner	1	1
Miss Ellen Taylor	1	1
Mrs. Isaac M. Taylor	7	10
Miss Sarah L. Truscott	2	5
Mrs. Emily T. Turner	2	2
Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton	4	32
Mrs. C. G. Voorhees	1	7
Mrs. C. A. Wardle	11	11
Miss Elma J. Webster	2	2
Miss Catherine J. Wester	4	4
Mrs. Kate N. Workman	6	6
Miss Annie G. Wright	4	6
Mrs. E. A. Wright	14	25
Miss Elizabeth A. Wright	1	1

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915

WANTED, MORE APOSTLES

It is a pleasure to see how vigorously the Men's Leagues for Woman Suffrage in different parts of the country are taking hold of the work. From Abraham Lincoln down, the best men have stood for woman suffrage. The long struggle to secure equal human rights for women has never been a battle of men against women; it has always been a conflict between conservative men and women on the one side and progressive men and women on the other.

In the last analysis, the question is now up to men to decide; and as the campaigns in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania draw to a close, more and more of the men who believe in equal rights are awakening to the fact. No effort should be spared to awaken them all, and to make them feel that this is their fight. Not every man can take the stump for it, but every man can talk to his friends and neighbors and business associates; every man can give a contribution, large or small, to the campaign fund; almost every man could write a short letter for equal suffrage to his daily paper.

Election day is only a few weeks off. This is the time for all the friends of justice and democracy to better themselves. It is said that a rich but ignorant man once bought up a whole chain of theatres. He thought he knew just how they should be run. One night he dropped in when the Passion Play was being given. He eyed the performance critically.

"Who are those twelve guys with long beards?" he asked the manager.

"Those are the Twelve Apostles," the manager answered.

"Huh!" said the magnate, scornfully, "what do twelve apostles amount to on a big stage like that? Put fifty apostles on the job!"

We have workers, men and women, with the real apostolic spirit; but for every one of them we need to have fifty apostles on the job. If every sympathizer would become a worker, the suffrage forces would be multiplied by fifty, and more. Stir up the passive, luke-warm suffragists, and set them to work; and let each of us multiply our own efforts, from now till the end of the campaign!

A. S B.

WOMEN VERSUS GARBAGE

One of the most highly esteemed women in Chicago is Miss Mary E. McDowell, head of the University of Chicago Settlement, and President of the Woman's City Club. For nearly twenty years she was Chicago's most active worker for better garbage disposal. Miss McDowell, Jane Addams, Mrs. William B. Owen, Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Assistant Dean of Women at Chicago University, and other well-known women interested in the garbage question have all testified to the great and sudden change in the city government's attitude toward the matter as soon as women got the vote. Miss McDowell writes to the Woman's Journal:

"Clippings from Eastern papers have reached me today, and I was surprised to read that the Chicago garbage campaign of 1913 is still interesting the 'Antis,' and that half truths continue to be told. This convinces me that I had better tell my own story, a story that I can vouch for, and show documents to prove to any anti who wishes to know the truth. What really pleases me is that garbage and its disposal has got itself into such ladylike society.

"First let me say that neither Miss Addams nor myself ever said that the suffrage question had to do with the garbage plans or 'arrangement as finally made.' The antis couched the question in such a way that Dr. Young easily told the truth when he made this answer. What I have said, and shall continue to say, is this:

"After nineteen years of pleading and protesting, and after the authorities at the City Hall had told me that the Finance Committee would not respond, and garbage dumps could not be done away with and a scientific system established, until public opinion demanded it, then the City Waste Committee of the Woman's City Club, of which I was chairman, by lectures and exhibits in every section of Chicago made an intelligent public opinion. The entire press was with us. I studied the question abroad, and for three years we asked the city authorities for one definite thing: a study of the waste conditions by experts, and a plan for a city-wide system of disposal and collection of refuse and rubbish. We addressed ourselves by letters and illustrated bulletins to Aldermen, to the Health and Finance Committee and to the Mayor.

"In 1912 a small Commission was appointed by the Mayor. They made a very good plan, which was presented to the Finance Committee, and WAS PLACED ON FILE, where it remained up to July, 1913. No constructive action was taken by Committees nor Council. The politicians played politics with the garbage matter, and nothing constructive nor useful was done, although Chicago had no place to put its garbage except a temporary make-shift of dumps, etc.

"All through 1911 and 1912 the city government played with the whole question, and no definite action was effected looking toward a solution or plan for the city's relief. The women were always treated with a futile politeness that resulted in inaction. In June, 1913, this city of two and a half millions of people was without any adequate way of caring for the six hundred to one thousand tons of garbage that had to be disposed of each day. The women were getting discouraged and all their work seemed useless, when in July, 1913, the Governor signed the act that made these housekeepers voting citizens.

"The City Waste Committee of the Woman's City Club at once began a fresh advance upon the powers at the City Hall. The week following the Fourth of July, our Committee from the Woman's City Club again began its campaign. We first visited the Health Committee and made our SAME plea, asking for the SAME commission, and a study, and a city-wide plan. We were the SAME women with the SAME request that we had been making for the past three years, but we very quickly sensed a new attitude of mind toward us. The Health Committee responded AT ONCE, and voted to ask the Finance Committee for a Commission, and an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to make a study as a basis for a city-wide plan of the disposal of refuse. The Finance Committee AT ONCE voted the Commission and put two women on it, Miss Mary E. McDowell and Mrs. William B. Owen. The City Council at its very NEXT MEETING accepted the report of the Finance Committee, accepting the two women, and the appropriation of ten thousand dollars. ALL OF THIS ACTION HAPPENED IN ONE WEEK IN THE MONTH OF JULY, WHEN THE WOMEN WERE MADE VOTING CITIZENS.

"We women were impressed with the new mind towards us. Miss McDowell was no longer a 'kind lady who lived back-of-the-yards'; she was not representing herself, nor was she representing her needy neighborhood. She did not even represent the Woman's City Club nor its Waste Committee. Miss McDowell, when she now spoke before the City Hall Committee, represented to them the possible two hundred and fifty thousand voters, and what they wanted was significant of so much potential political power that the politicians stopped fighting over garbage and did what they were compelled to by the power of the voters backed by public opinion.

"The City Waste Commission secured two experts, had a very good study made with a city-wide plan, that was virtually Dr. Young's idea, and is now in the process of making."

It is clear from Miss McDowell's statement that more was done in one week after women got the ballot than had been done in nineteen years before. In the Woman's Journal of July 24, 1915, the same facts are set forth by Dr. Breckinridge.

A. S. B.

In 1790 there were approximately 600,000 men in the United States. Of these only 125,000, the aristocracy, were voters. By slow degrees men not church members, non-taxpaying men, working men, Catholic men, Jews, negroes and foreigners have been enfranchised. In this year of grace, 1915, women remain the last and only class of intelligent adults who are unrepresented in government.—Viola Kaufman in Philadelphia Record.

JANE ADDAMS TO SPEAK

Jane Addams will give three weeks to speaking for woman suffrage in the States that are to vote upon the question this autumn. She will tell how greatly it has strengthened women's power for good in Chicago; how 243,000 women cast their ballots in that city at a single election; how their presence brought order at the polls; how in seven wards their votes actually turned the scale, defeating seven "gray wolves" and in each case electing the better candidate. She will tell how, in Bathhouse John's ward, although the reformers did not succeed in beating him, he got a much smaller vote from the women than from the men. She will tell how the granting of suffrage to women was followed almost immediately by the granting of various good things for which women had been asking in vain for years, among them the appointment of policewomen to look after women and girls, an improved system of garbage disposal, and the establishment of a boys' court, to try offenders who are too old for the juvenile court, but are not yet full-grown men. She will show that none of the predicted disasters to the home and family have followed; that the women have voted intelligently and honestly; and that the whole city has benefited.

Miss Addams speaks from practical experience; and her words will carry much weight. A. S. B.

WOMEN WALK THE PLANK

One of the greatest crimes in history is now being committed in Turkey, and its victims are mainly women and children. The Christians are being deliberately exterminated. Systematically, the Armenian population of whole provinces are being deported, driven en masse from the homes at the point of the bayonet, and commanded to go and settle in some distant place, which is appointed for them by the government, many days' march across the deserts. They are not allowed to take money or provisions for the journey, and the roads are lined with their corpses. As all males between fifteen and sixty have been drafted into the army and the transportation service, these melancholy processions are made up of women, children and a few aged men. Turkish brigands and even Turkish officials descend upon them and carry off the girls. Women give birth to children on the way, and are left behind to perish. The few who survive the journey are held as slaves in Moslem households. The Turkish government has determined to wipe out Christianity within the Ottoman Empire by wiping out the Christians, and is fast accomplishing its bloody work.

If a warship of one of the belligerent powers had taken an unarmed and peaceful vessel, and forced all the women and children on board it to walk the plank, a cry of execration would go up from every side. The women and children of a whole nation are being forced to walk the plank, to perish by a death more cruel than drowning. The public has supped full of horrors since the war began, yet this crime is so monstrous and on so vast a scale that it should raise a general protest.

Meanwhile about 100,000 refugees have escaped by fleeing into Russia, where they have arrived utterly destitute. Most of these, too, are women and children. A relief committee, including Bishop Greer, Dr. Charles W. Eliot and other well-known persons, has been organized to send aid. Contributions for this purpose should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York.

While these atrocities make us sick at heart, let us work harder than ever to gain for women a voice in the decision of public questions, so that the civilizing and humanizing of the world may go on at a more rapid rate.

A. S. B.

TO HONOR CLARA BARTON

There is a movement to raise a memorial to Clara Barton. Miss Barton did more than any other woman in America to lessen the sufferings of war, as Florence Nightingale did in England. Like Florence Nightingale, too, she was a life-long advocate of votes for women. In answer to the claim that the ballot was due only to those who defended their country in war, she asked:

"Who furnished the warriors? Who but the mothers? Who reared the sons and taught them that liberty and their country were worth their blood? Who gave them up, wept their fall, nursed them in suffering, and mourned them dead?"

After the Civil War, Clara Barton issued her famous appeal to the soldiers: "When you were weak and I was strong, I toiled for you. Now you are strong and I am weak. Because of my work for you, I ask your aid. I ask the ballot for myself and my sex. As I stood by you, I pray you stand by me and mine."

In addition to such other memorials as may well be raised to Clara Barton it would be fitting to honor her by carrying out her wish and granting her sex the ballot.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

MISSOURI

The suffragists of Missouri have raised the money to send Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, their foremost speaker and organizer, to the campaign States for six weeks. This is their contribution to the campaign of 1915. One of the smallest leagues in the State, Louisiana, sent a check for $5, a generous sum for them.

The initiative petitions will be distributed during the first of this month. It is the plan to circulate petitions in every county in the State although the law requires only 12 Congressional districts and there are 15 in the State. Neither does the law require that they shall come from every county in the district; but Missouri suffragists have found the circulating of these petitions such splendid propaganda work, "the most valuable we have ever done in Missouri," according to Mrs. Miller, that they intend to push them in every portion of the State. They will file 10 per cent. more names than are required by law—this for absolute safety, as there are always some names that are thrown out by the Secretary of State. They may file more than this. They hope to file these petitions before the new year. The wording of the amendment will be the same as on the old petitions, with the meaning so plain that it cannot be misunderstood.

On Aug. 20, a suffrage league was organized at Glasgow with the following officers: Miss Mary Grove, president; Mr. J. H. Denny, vice-president; Miss Octavia Hall, secretary; Mr. R. W. Raines, treasurer, and Miss Laura Caples, chairman of membership committee. "These officers," writes the State president, "are especially competent and the future of the work in Howard County is assured."

Mrs. Dysart and Mrs. Miller visited Hallsville, Sturgeon, Harrisburg and Perche last week to plan for the initiative campaign there. One more round, and Boone County will have been covered completely.

MISSISSIPPI

A telling leaflet, "Who Takes Care of Mississippi Women?" by Mrs. Nellie Nugent Somerville, was issued last month by the Greenville Civic Improvement Club.

"Opposition to woman suffrage in the South," it says, "seems to be based upon the theory that men are the real burden bearers, that women are a highly privileged supported class, and because of special and peculiar exemptions from work they should be willing to leave the government in the hands of men.

"To what extent is this theory correct?

"The census of 1910 gives the number of white females ten years, and over in Mississippi 275,329.

"The same engaged in gainful occupations, 54,430.

"The term 'gainful occupation' means a wage earning occupation. It is, therefore, shown that nearly one-fifth of Mississippi women are actually working for wages.

"This item does not include women who do their own household and family work."

The percentage of white women in gainful occupations, the leaflet points out, is much greater in Mississippi than in the suffrage State of Kansas.

IOWA

The State suffrage convention will be held in Des Moines, Oct. 20-21. All sessions will be at the Savery Hotel, which will be convention headquarters. Charlotte Perkins Gilman will be the speaker at the evening session on the 20th, taking as her subject "The Making of World Citizens."

As Iowa is a campaign State this year the convention will be devoted largely to methods and plans for campaign work, one session being devoted to the work of the county chairmen.

Waterloo will have a suffrage day at the big home-coming festival in that city Sept. 29-Oct. 1. A big suffrage speaker, possibly Carrie Chapman Catt, will be the special attraction of the day's program. "The Girl of Yesterday" and the "Girl of Today" will be features of the suffrage parade which is being planned. One of the pioneer women of Blackhawk County will be secured to take the part of the "Girl of Yesterday," and will ride in an old-fashioned vehicle. The "Girl of Today" will be a prominent young woman who will be comfortably seated in a luxurious automobile.

Miss Flora Dunlap, State president, now visiting at her home in Ohio, has been made vice-president of the Iowa Peace Society, a branch of the national organization.

Following a strenuous week at the State fair, Mrs. Frank Dodson, campaign manager, left immediately for a tour of southwestern Iowa, and Miss Mabel Lodge, State organizer, for Adair and Cass counties. Much excellent work was done during fair week, one feature being the showing of suffrage slides in the principal moving picture theatres.

OHIO

New county presidents are: Mrs. W. H. Leet, Conneaut, for Ashtabula; Mrs. James E. Cole, Hicksville, for Defiance; Mrs. H. G. Newman, Van Wert, for Van Wert; Mrs. Theodora Blake, Bedford, for Cuyahoga.

ALABAMA

Since the suffrage amendment had failed a few days before to get the necessary three-fifths vote in the house, it was taken up in the Senate without debate, Sept. 2, and failed to pass by a vote of 21 to 10.

The Selma Times in an editorial comment on the Legislature's action says:

"They little know the spirit and quality of the noble women behind the movement for liberty and self-government in Alabama who think the cause of equal suffrage has sustained a knock-out blow by the defeat of the suffrage amendment in the House. What men won ages ago, not without bloodshed and the destruction of property—women are now demanding, and a cause which has always been considered sacred, cannot now be dismissed as ignoble and of no account.

"The majority of eleven recorded in their favor on the ballot taken—the first serious attempt ever made to pass an equal suffrage measure in the Legislature of Alabama—ought to occasion felicitations and rejoicings all over the State. It means that the political enfranchisement of the intelligent, law-abiding women of the State is bound to come. It will come because it is right and because self-respecting men and women believe in it. It will come because it is a part of the moral evolution of the human race. It will come because a vast majority of men are endowed with common sense, self-control and a decent regard for civilization. It will come through the operation of the same causes that have opened to women opportunities for higher education, and for business and professional life. It will come because humanity is on the whole a law-making and law-abiding association of intelligent and reasonably conscientious beings."

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Some of the Portsmouth suffragists recently spent a day helping the canvass in Amesbury, Mass.

A suffrage banner was planted on the top of Kearsarge Mountain in Merrimack County, Aug. 28.

NEVADA

Miss Anne H. Martin, president of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society during the recent campaign that resulted in equal suffrage and now president of the Nevada Women's Civic League, has been appointed by Governor Emmet D. Boyle a member of the State Educational Survey Commission, to serve with Gov. Boyle (ex-officio), President A. W. Hendrick of the State University, and J. E. Bray, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The commission will make an investigation of rural and county schools with a view to improving conditions and co-ordinating the State educational system to the work of the State University, and will make important recommendations to the next Legislature.

Miss Martin was formerly professor of history in the University. In appointing a woman Governor Boyle has attested his recognition of the part women are to have in the moral, social and educational development of the new suffrage State.

RHODE ISLAND

An invitation extended to more than 100 members of the Woman's Suffrage League of Providence by the management of the Colonial Theatre to see an entertainment and to have speeches for suffrage between the acts one evening last week was refused by the league chairman, Mrs. George E. Dunbar, after an investigation of the nature of the entertainment. It had been advertised as a censored show of a refined type, but proved to be an offensive burlesque. The Board of Censors consists of one man. The Chief of Police was ignorant of the character of the show, supposing it to be a picture play. Meanwhile the greater part of the audiences were made up of boys in their teens and young men. Suffragists were indignant at existing conditions, and elected a committee to see Mayor Gainer, Bishop Harkins, Chief of Police Murry, the Board of Police Commissions and some of the Aldermen. Policewomen are not permitted in Providence, because only electors can be officials.

Decorated suffrage cars took part in the Labor Day parade in Providence, and open-air meetings were held with Mrs. George E. Dunbar, Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz, Miss Mary Jackson and others as speakers.

A significant feature of the campaign is the number of magnificent estates which have been opened for suffrage fêtes. This picture shows a bit of the Linden Hall gardens in Fayette County, Penn., with (left to right) Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran of Dawson, hostess; Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. E. E. Kiernan of Somerset, and M. M. Cochran of Uniontown in the foreground.

MARYLAND

The Just Government League of the State is interviewing candidates for next year's Legislature with a view to getting their stand on the question of submitting a suffrage amendment to the voters.

A second rummage sale to take place in October has been planned by the Baltimore Just Government League, as a result of the success of last spring's sale. Mrs. Lily Zurndorf is chairman of the committee in charge, assisted by Miss Marjorie Sober, Miss Lola C. Trax, Mrs. Thaddeus P. Thomas, and other league members.

VERMONT

The State convention of the Equal Suffrage Association is to be held in Springfield, Vt., during the week commencing Oct. 17

CONNECTICUT

Miss Rosamond Danielson, chairman of Windham County in the C. W. S. A., took a party of suffrage workers to Southbridge, Mass., last Saturday to help the trolley campaigners when they arrived. Miss Danielson had already held a meeting in Southbridge Aug. 30, when she and Mrs. Porritt of Hartford met some of the more active suffragists and held a consultation concerning the campaign. Southbridge is in great need of active suffrage work, as the people there do not yet seem to have awakened to the fact that the vote on the constitutional amendment will be taken within two months.

The two forms of suffrage activity most in evidence in Connecticut at the present time are work with the granges and the suffrage demonstrations and speeches at the various county and State fairs. All this week the Connecticut fair at Charter Oak Park is in progress and the suffragists have a fine booth there and each day there is suffrage speaking—frequently from the grand stand. Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, president of the C. W. S. A., and Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, president of the Hartford Equal Franchise League, are the leaders in this work, and Miss Catherine Flanagan, office secretary at headquarters, has also distinguished herself this week in organizing and carrying out plans for bringing woman suffrage before the many visitors to this popular fair. Miss Flanagan showed her zeal for votes for women by spending the whole of her recent vacation in helping Miss Emily Pierson and the workers of the New Jersey Political Union in the active campaign which is going on in that State.

FOUR CAMPAIGN STATES COVERED WITH YELLOW

Suffrage Autos Tour New Jersey

The party of Massachusetts suffragists headed by Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw and including Miss Margaret Foley, Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Frances Peabody Magoun started its tour of New Jersey this week under the auspices of the State Woman Suffrage Association.

New Jersey suffragists sent to New York several decorated automobiles to act as an escort for the Boston tourists. Among those in them were Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. F. H. Colvin, Miss Elizabeth Pope, Miss Esther G. Ogden and Dr. Mary Hussey. On arriving in Jersey City a street meeting was held that evening.

The visiting suffragists spoke in North Hudson County and in Bayonne on Thursday, and in Elizabeth and New Brunswick on Friday.

Early Saturday morning twenty automobiles filled with Trenton suffragists will leave that city for New Brunswick to meet the visiting party and escort it back to Trenton. Two meetings will be held at noon and two at night in Trenton, and on Sunday Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Magoun will return in their automobile to North Jersey, proceeding to Passaic, where Monday's meetings are to be held. Mrs. Fitzgerald and Miss Foley will go by train to Camden, where a large mass meeting will be held on Sunday.

Next Tuesday the party will proceed to Paterson and hold both noon and evening meetings there. Next Wednesday the visitors will complete their tour with meetings in Newark.

A New Jersey woman who is working hard for suffrage is Mrs. Otto Wittpenn, better known as Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, of Castle Point, Hoboken. Her family founded the Stevens Technical Institute, at Hoboken. Mrs. Wittpenn has been associated with the carrying out of many reform measures in New Jersey, and is now county probation officer of Hudson, of which her brother, Richard Stevens, is chief probation officer. She has just joined the Committee of 100 for Woman Suffrage, of which Mrs. Everett Colby is chairman.

The Oranges had last week one of the biggest suffrage revivals ever held in New Jersey. The campaign was conducted by Miss Emily Pierson and her corps of workers, assisted by Miss Erika Willrich, under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, together with the four local suffrage organizations. Work was done in Orange, East, West, and South Orange, and 25,000 people were approached in the week. There were noon meetings at factories, and on Thursday the 7,000 men of the Edison plant were visited and four meetings were held. In one of these 1,200 men were reached at once.

The suffrage Torch of Liberty has completed a tour of the State and is entering upon its journey through Pennsylvania. It left Newark Aug. 31, accompanied by Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, Mrs. Ella Reeves Bloor, Mrs. Liska Stillwell Churchill, and Misses Alyse Gregory, Esther Holmes and Frances Beck in decorated automobiles. Meetings were held in every town passed through across the State—Westfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, Lebanon, Clinton, Highbridge, Washington and Phillipsburg. The torch was passed by Mrs. Van Winkle to Mrs. Werkheiser at a large mass meeting at Easton, Pa., Sept. 1. A suffrage ball, band and supper celebrated the beginning of the journey through Pennsylvania.

An automobile parade of between sixty and seventy cars, equipped with bugles and suffrage banners, along the Jersey shore was a feature of the recent Monmouth County campaign, and also served to advertise Dr. Shaw's meeting at Long Branch casino.

One car was filled with Illinois women and bore the banner, "Illinois Women Vote, Why Not New Jersey Women?" Dr. Shaw's meeting at Long Branch was a great success. Besides the 1,500 people who attended, more than 500 were turned away. A large sum was collected for the campaign.

PENNSYLVANIA

The presentation of the suffrage torch to Mrs. Monroe Werkheiser, president of the People's Equal Suffrage Club of Easton, by Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, president of the New Jersey W. P. U., took place at Island Park in Easton Sept. 1. Hundreds of suffragists attended the picnic held at the park that afternoon, and at night a suffrage dance was held, at which the women asked the men for dances.

The suffrage torch was found outside of Newark by Anthony Lynch after its second disappearance.

"Votes for Women November 2d" is inscribed on a thirty by nine foot banner raised at Broad and Ruscomb Streets, Philadelphia, last week. The string which raised the flag was pulled by Mrs. Walstan Dixey, vice-chairman of the Forty-second Ward Suffrage party. The speakers at the meeting were Miss M. Estelle Russell, Miss Jane Myer, Mrs. William Albert Wood, Mr. George C. Small and Paul Hunter.

Woman Suffrage Day was observed Sept. 2 at the Grangers' picnic at Williams Grove, Harrisburg. Hundreds of women from Harrisburg and Carlisle attended. Miss Mary Jackson Norcross of Carlisle was in charge of the program given in the auditorium in the afternoon. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw made the principal address of the day, and Miss Mary E. Bakewell of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones of Harrisburg also spoke. The suffrage booth at the grove and the auditorium were decorated with the suffrage colors.

The women's Liberty Bell received a warm welcome at Pen Argyl, where about 2,000 people gathered to hear the speakers, Miss Rose Winslow and Miss McAlarney. In Bangor a large crowd waited for its appearance, but rain and muddy roads delayed its arrival until too late for a meeting.

Suffragists from the Pittsburgh Equal Franchise Federation visited the Washington Park playgrounds one morning recently with an automobile full of yellow flowers, which they distributed among the children. More than 100 children, of all sizes and nationalities, nearly stampeded the car in their eagerness to receive a share. Miss Sara F. Hillman was in charge of the distribution, assisted by Misses Frances Siviter and Florence Harper.

Bay State Women in Labor Parade

Woman suffrage floats and "Votes for Women" banners played a noticeable part in Labor Day parades in Boston, Springfield and Holyoke. The float of the Boston Association depicted "Justice," armed with a sword in one hand and the scales in the other.

In the Springfield parade, according to the Springfield Republican: "The black and yellow 'Votes for Women' banners were abundant on the automobiles of the tobacco strippers and on the canes of the drop forgers, who made as good an appearance as any of the unions with their white costumes. An occasional man in the crowd ventured a superior smile at these suffrage signs, but the majority looked as though woman suffrage to them was pretty stale as a joke, but perfectly fresh as a coming event."

The Equal Suffrage League of Holyoke entered a float decorated in suffrage colors, the horses wearing yellow blankets bearing the words, "Good will to men and votes for women." The names of the suffrage States were displayed along the edges of the float. Two buglers stood at the front of the float, and they with the other girls on it wore white dresses with yellow "Votes for Women" shoulder sashes. The float was preceded by an automobile banked with goldenrod, in which Mrs. J. B. Weis, president of the Holyoke League, rode with Mrs. W. G. Dwight and Mrs. McInness.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw spoke in Holyoke, Sept. 10, and is to speak in Waltham, Sept. 11, and in Hyannis, Sept. 15.

Suffrage speakers all over the State report enthusiastic meetings everywhere. While the crowds were large during the summer, they have grown in size from week to week until they are larger than at any time in the history of the woman suffrage movement.

Miss Margaret Foley has left for a ten-day speaking tour in New Jersey, accompanied by Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald. She is wearing one of the new style hats named after her by a prominent hat manufacturer of Milford, that will be marketed this fall, and known as the "Margaret Foley" hat.

A recent reference in the Woman's Journal to the gift of the A. C. Ames band of North Easton for one evening to Boston suffragists should have given credit to Mrs. Oliver Ames, Sr., as donor instead of Mrs. Oliver Ames.

The management of the policemen's ball game, when the Springfield team played that of Worcester, offered the Springfield Equal Suffrage League a section of the grand stand last week. The stand was decorated in suffrage colors, and many of the local members attended.

The Amherst Equal Suffrage League held a rally last week in the town hall, at which Prof. E. A. Grosvenor presided, and Ora S. Gray made the principal address. A large number of people from Amherst and surrounding towns were present.

An attractive medallion, showing the head of a woman, a child, and a man, has been prepared for sale by the Framingham Equal Suffrage League. The design is the work of Mrs. Solomon C. Fulton.

Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, will be observed by the Boston E. S. A. as "Workers' Night" with a meeting in Faneuil Hall. All women who are to take part in the Primary Day work throughout Suffolk County have been invited to be present. This date is the anniversary of the birth of Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts W. S. A., and editor of the Woman's Journal.

The three poster vans of the Men's League made their first appearance Sept. 2 and attracted much attention as they traversed the streets of Boston and Roxbury. Together with the women's float in the South Boston Carnival Parade Saturday, they were warmly applauded all along the line and on Labor Day they were also conspicuous. The auto van, with its poster programs will be ready this week and applications for this and the other vans are coming from various towns throughout the State. Only a limited number of these can be met, and leagues which avail themselves of the vans are expected to defray the bare cost of maintenance, namely, $5 a day, for each horse van and $12 for the auto van. Application should be made to Joseph F. Kelley, Secretary Men's League, 585 Boylston street, Boston. It is believed that the vans will win many votes for the amendment and be a potent factor in the campaign.

Challenges New York Antis to Cook

Out of 30 towns and villages canvassed in Rensselaer County only two towns have shown a percentage in favor of suffrage which fell below 50.

A cooking contest, in which Miss Jane Thomson, of Chicago, suffrage organizer in Rochester, challenged any anti-suffragist to compete with her in making Southern hot biscuit and chocolate cake, has created much suffrage publicity in Rochester. Miss Thomson gave a demonstration Sept. 1 in the windows of the Rochester Railway and Light Company, and chose a newspaper man from each of the city's dailies to be the judges. Any hungry man or woman was invited to step in and sample the cooking. No anti-suffragist came forward to accept Miss Thomson's challenge. After cooking all day she talked to 500 men that evening on the principal city corner, as a proof that cookery and civics do not interfere with each other.

Miss Reba T. Swain, who has been organizing in Wyoming County, gives as an illustration of her experiences in that part of New York the following:

"One of my pleasantest experiences took place in Cowlesville, a pretty little hamlet buried among the hills of western New York. A kindly fate guided me there on the very liveliest day in the year. As we drove into the village we decided that it had been completely deserted—there was not a soul around any of the houses. We were told at the postoffice that we should find everybody at the church, where a bazaar was being held. So we wended our way toward the church. Surely we were not approaching a church, but rather a gypsy encampment! A large gypsy wagon was drawn up on the lawn, while gayly decorated booths and tents were scattered about.

"We were welcomed by gypsy girls and women tripping across the lawn to the tinkle of their tambourines.

"Had we advertised for a week we never could have obtained for a meeting one-half the number of people who were gathered at that fete. I was introduced by the doctor of the community and spoke from a wheelbarrow to the most attentive of audiences.

"In the evening I reached still more people, for many of the farmers came to revive their spirits after a hard day of threshing. I had intended to tell them some of the arguments that I had used in other communities, but somehow they were all forgotten when I looked into those intense, eager faces lighted up by the flames of their gypsy fires. I found myself saying new things that I had never even thought before, for these people were different; they were inspiring.

"We left Cowlesville feeling that something had been accomplished, for we carried away from that one small village the signatures of over sixty voters."

733,317

Farmers of voting age live in the four campaign states. In these same four states only 3,728,774 people voted for president in 1912.

How many of these farmers will vote "yes"? The Journal has prepared a series of postcards, one of which fits suffrage in with the farmers' problem. There are 18 of these cards, each one putting suffrage into the work-a-day terms of some man's occupation, or answering the questions which some voter is asking.

Prices: Complete set, postpaid, 15c. Single cards, 1c each. By the dozen postpaid, 10c. Per hundred, postpaid, 60c. Per thousand, postpaid, $5, from THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 585 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

KENTUCKY

The Progressive party, meeting in State convention in Louisville last week, adopted a platform declaring in favor of woman suffrage. The Republicans are already on record as favoring the submission of the question to the voters by the next Legislature.

Mrs. Charles Firth spoke on suffrage in Whitesburg, Letcher County, last week, before the Teachers' Institute and also to a citizens' meeting. Mrs. Firth leaves Sept. 11 for New Jersey, where she will give several weeks' speaking and campaigning for that State. Mrs. Firth's services are a gift to New Jersey from the State Equal Rights Association.

A Rockcastle County Woman Suffrage League of 87 members was organized Aug. 27, with Mrs. John Brown of Rockcastle as president, and Mrs. Ed. Gentry as secretary-treasurer. The league was formed after addresses in Mt. Vernon and Brodhead by Mr. W. P. Marsh. In Lincoln County Mr. Marsh spoke at Moreland, at Hustonville and at Stanford. Suffrage meetings with Miss Laura Clay as speaker have been arranged at Stanford for Sept. 13 and at Mt. Vernon Sept. 14. Among those interested at Stanford are Mr. and Mrs. Shelton Saufley, Miss E. L. Rinehart, Mr. John Barnett, Mrs. Adelia Barnett, Mrs. Adelia Woods and others.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge spoke on suffrage before the Mason County Teachers' Institute at Mayslick, Sept. 4.

The annual meeting of the Clark County Equal Rights Association was held at Winchester Sept. 2. Mrs. Mary C. Bateman of Fayetteville, Ark., rendered three beautiful solos; Mrs. Breckinridge, president of the State Equal Rights Association, spoke on Kentucky's need of woman suffrage and the undemocratic behavior of the Democratic party, which alone of the four parties in Kentucky this year failed to endorse the submission of woman suffrage to the voters. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Lucien Beckner, president; Mrs. J. G. Johns, first vice-president; Mrs. Al Kohlhass, second vice-president; Mrs. Claude Scobee, third vice-president; Miss Goldie Perry, secretary; Mrs. J. T. Beckner, treasurer. Mrs. Al Kohlhass was made chairman of a committee on Woman's Journal subscriptions. It was voted to send delegates to the meeting of the State Equal Rights Association, the number not to exceed ten.

Mrs. R. A. McDowell of Louisville has just returned from a trip to California more enthusiastic about woman suffrage than ever. She is to manage the suffrage tent at the State fair in Louisville and has applied to State headquarters for 3,000 membership cards, as she says she intends to get at least that many new members.

TENNESSEE

The suffrage campaign in Coffee County was launched last week at a large meeting in Manchester. Mrs. Walter C. Jackson of Murfreesboro, chairman of the Fifth Congressional district; Mrs. Ella Ranson, president of the Tullahoma League; Mrs. Guilford Dudley and Mrs. John M. Kenney were the speakers. Mrs. J. L. Ewell presided over the meeting.

Mrs. Joseph J. Roach and Mrs. Ittie K. Reno spoke at the Manchester courthouse Sept. 3, at the invitation of the local Equal Suffrage League.

The first suffrage meeting in Trousdale county was held at the courthouse in Hartsville last week with a large and representative audience. Miss Cornelia Barksdale of Nashville, Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson and Mrs. D. Terry Kimbrough, also of Nashville, were the speakers introduced by State Senator C. P. Freedle. After the speaking Col. W. J. Hale made a welcome address to the speakers, and in a few well chosen words commended them for their efforts. After the meeting, the Hartsville Equal Suffrage League was formed, several members being enrolled. Later in the day a similar meeting was held at Dixon Springs, where another league was also organized.

LOUISIANA

The following series of telegrams were received at W. S. A. headquarters from Jean M. Gordon and Lillie Richardson of the "Flying Squadron," which has been touring the State:

August 23.—Shreveport mass meeting phenomenal in attendance. Splendid meetings at Greenwood and Mooringsport. Organizations at both places. Mrs. J. L. Baker, president; Mrs. S. L. Alexandria, secretary of the Greenwood Suffrage League. Mrs. T. S. Chichester, president; Mrs. Y. S. Tillingsbost, secretary of the Mooringsport Suffrage League. At this latter place the audience assembled by the energetic ringing of a cow bell, and many hastened to the meeting thinking war had been declared. Forces travelled seventy-six miles.

August 24.—Two splendid meetings today. In the morning at Bossier City. Mrs. A. C. Whittington, president; Mrs. Tom Hickman, secretary. Afternoon meeting at Belcher. President of suffrage league, Mrs. J. E. Wemple; secretary, Mrs. A. P. Butler. Continue auto tour tomorrow accompanied by Mesdames Pursell, McFarland, Nelson, Carsten. Rousing interest everywhere in ballot for Louisiana women.

August 25.—Senator Boggs and Representative Johnston had arranged meetings at Plain Dealing and Benton. Mrs. W. F. Bell, president; Miss Sallie Odom, secretary of Plain Dealing league. At Benton, Mrs. C. O. Gayle, president; and Mrs. E. W. Doran, secretary. Suffrage won in northwest Louisiana.

August 27.—Splendid meetings for woman suffrage at Minden last night. Judge Roberts presiding. We auto to Homer next. Colors flying. Suffrage sentiment boiling over in these parts.

August 28.—Splendid meeting at Homer. Mrs. Drew, president Homer league. Forty miles by auto to Ruston to hold three meetings. Tour becoming triumphal procession. Invitation received from Mayor of Arcadia, Bienville parish, to stop there.

Rayville suffragists, under the leadership of Mrs. Smith, first vice-president of the State Association, celebrated Lucy Stone's birthday by completing a house-to-house canvass of Richmond Parish, which proved very successful in every way. Mrs. Smith was assisted by Misses Rosalie Willis, Lucile Helm, Ira Downs, Vivian Jones, Nancy Wright and Julia Ellis.

The High School graduating class of Rayville gave their help to Mrs. George Wesley Smith in presenting a suffrage musicale recently. This was the first suffrage gathering ever held in Rayville. It was followed in a few days by one of the largest mass meetings ever held in Rayville, which met in the Court House to hear an address on "Child Labor and Suffrage," by Miss Jean Gordon, president of the Louisiana State Suffrage Association. As a result of her visit, a "Jean Gordon" chapter of the State Association is expected to be organized soon.

OREGON

Traveling Senators and Congressmen are finding out that Portland, Ore., is on the map as far as the equal suffrage question is concerned. Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, was the first to appear, and expressed himself as being willing to give his suffrage views to the public later. The following week five Congressmen who voted against the Susan B. Anthony amendment arrived in the city and were interviewed. Mr. Sparkman, of Florida, confessed to being "almost persuaded." Mr. Lieb, of Indiana, and Mr. Switzer, of New York, promised to abide by their districts. Congressman Burgess, of Texas, refused to talk. Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, who has been faithful to the suffrage cause, promised to do his best toward converting his Democratic colleagues.

MONTANA

Though an opinion of the attorney-general has been rendered to the effect that while women can vote, there is no law making them eligible to serve on juries, this opinion did not deter a constable in the justice's court in Helena from summoning Mrs. Ada Ganson and Miss Belle Fligelman on a recent case. They qualified as jurors.

INDIANA

A leaflet which the Woman's Franchise League distributes calls attention to some interesting facts concerning their State. Among others are the following: "Indiana has 33 juvenile delinquents out of each 100,000. The average for the county is 28. Indiana has 118 paupers out of 100,000. The average for the country is 101. Indiana has 66,213 illiterates and spends only 39 cents out of each $100 she owns on the education of her children, while Oklahoma spends 75 cents. No State has as high genuine percentage of divorce suits as Indiana. The average for the United States is 73. For Indiana it is 142 out of 100,000. Between 2,000 and 3,000 girls from Indiana graduate each year at the American colleges and the majority go home to play cards and attend literary clubs and luncheons in order to keep their faculties alive. Why not take advantage of the intelligence, ability and training of these young women? Indiana women say they are chiefly interested in household affairs, yet more than 116,716 Indiana women and girls click on typewriters, answer telephones, bind books, make boxes or run sewing machines at an average wage of $4.83 a week against an average of $10 for men. In a short time these numbers will double, for men cannot alone carry the economic burden of our new industrial conditions. It is time Indiana regulates her ideas in regard to her women. The first step towards making her position in society such that she can get the best out of society and society can get the best out of her is to give her a voice in the administration of affairs which so intimately concern her. Indiana needs the intelligence and ability of the women to keep abreast in the progressing civilization, to meet the difficulties of industry and overpopulation which the State must face in the near future and to keep awake the women themselves. Let Indiana men arouse themselves."

The Woman's Franchise League of Kokomo is to have a booth and speakers at the Industrial Exposition, Sept. 20-26. An attracive program of their work for the winter has just been issued. Officers are as follows: Mrs. Casper Butler, president; Mrs. John E. Moore, vice-president; Miss Maude Cosler, secretary-treasurer.

SUFFRAGE SAUCE

Mrs. James M. Smith, of Newcastle, Pa., sends in the following recipe for "Suffrage Sauce": 3 oranges, 1 grapefruit, 1 lemon, sugar and water. Wash and dry the fruit. Shave off the outer yellow rind and save. Remove the inner tough white rind. Cut the fruit in pieces, rejecting seeds and cores. Measure the fruit, add three times its quantity of water, and add the yellow rind. Let this mixture stand in a crock over night. In the morning, boil for ten minutes, then let the mixture stand until the following morning. Measure the mixture, boil it thirty minutes, then add an equal amount of sugar and boil until it jellies. This recipe should make from 20 to 24 glasses of sauce.

There has not been a single death of babies from gastro-intestinal disease in Butte, Mont., this summer. This is believed to be due to the maintenance of milk at the city standard and the fact that the quality of fruit has been good, according to the Butte Miner.

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Suffrage Exchange

Is Your Want Here?

The suffrage exchange is a medium of business communications between suffragists. Two cents a word with a minimum of fifteen words.

FOUR ROOMS, arranged for housekeeping. Fine air, beautiful view; three minutes from street cars, ten from steam cars. $16 per month. Address Mrs. F. M. Adkinson, 10 Fairview St., Dorchester, Mass.

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 309 Broadway, New York. (38)

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SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

SPEECHES

TOWN CRIER POSTER STAMPS with legend "Vote yes for Woman Suffrage" and the dates of the four elections. Use them on your letters. Send orders in New Jersey to N. J. W. S. A., 309 Park Ave., Plainfield; outside of N. J. to Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, 17West 8th St., New York City. For the benefit of the New Jersey campaign fund. 25c for 100, special prices on large quantities. (37.)

Suffragists visiting Atlantic City to give a day's service at headquarters, 2505 Boardwalk. (37)

For information on any subject, or for help in preparing a paper or address write to Research Bureau, Room 36, 8 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. (40)

WORKING WOMEN National Woman's Trade Union League stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of protective legislation. Information given. LIFE AND LABOR working women's magazine 10c a copy. Mrs. Raymond Robins, President. Headquarters 166 W. Washington St., Chicago (cow)

SITUATIONS.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED for U. S. Government life jobs. $65 to $150 month. Vacations with full pay. No Layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. B 124, Rochester, N. Y. (38)

New Postpaid Prices on Recent Pamphlets and Fliers

Suffrage and Temperance.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $5
What meaning has suffrage in connection with the temperance question? This flier tells; gives the facts that you want.

A Catholic View of Suffrage.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3

Eminent Catholics Declare for Suffrage. Ea., 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
Are you often asked what is the attitude of the Catholic Church? These two fliers will help.

A Campaign of Slander.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
The Antis continue repeating old discredited stories about suffrage leaders. This is a pithy answer that will fit most of them.

The Three Fold Menace.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 75c; 1,000, $6
Socialism, Feminism, and "militancy" are other favorites of the antis. This folder gives the real facts.

The Worth of a Vote.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
A flier by Alice Stone Blackwell, showing what "The Worth of a Vote" has been to men.

Suffrage and Mormanism.....Each, 3c; doz., 20c; 100, $1.75; 1,000, $12
Utah and the Mormons have been the basis of much anti talk. This pamphlet is an effective showing of facts.

The Stage and Woman Suffrage.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c; 1,000, $3
Mary Young (Mrs. John Craig) tells what effect women have had on the theatre. She says that they will also improve politics.

Suffrage and Morals.....Each, 3c; doz., 20c; 100, $1.80; 500, $7.50
A pamphlet by Miss Blackwell, discussing what has been accomplished by the States wherein women vote for social reform, red light abatement and the single standard of morals.

THE QUANTITIES OF THE FOLLOWING ON HAND ARE SMALL, ONLY A FEW HUNDRED OF MOST OF THEM. MANY WILL NOT BE REPRINTED.

A True Story.....2 for 5c; doz., 20c; 100, $1.75
By Carrie Chapman Catt, which tells of Li Po Ton and San Francisco's Chinatown.

Ballots and Brooms.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c
An illustrated flier showing that having a vote does accomplish things. Short and to the point.

The Test of Experiment.....Each, 3c; doz., 20c; 100, $1.75
The opinions of United States Senators, Governors, Congressmen and other well-known citizens on the efficiency of suffrage in the Western States.

Votes and Athletes.....Each, 2c; doz., 12c; 100, 60c
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation of anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments.

My Mother and the Little Girl Next Door.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 50c
From a speech by Caroline Bartlett Crane which is a message of hope to all suffragists.

Woman and the Suffrage.....Each, 2c; doz., 10c; 100, 60c
An old reprint of an article in the Outlook for April 8, 1900, by Julia Ward Howe.

The Land of Counterpane.....Each, 2c; doz., 8c; 100, 40c

From Henry B. Blackwell.....Each, 2c; doz., 8c; 100, 40c
Two postal cards from an old series, just a few of them left.

Order from

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS
585 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

STIRRING PAGEANT AT EXPOSITION

Women Voters' Convention to Start in San Francisco with Everywoman's Day

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition has set aside the opening day of the Woman Voters' Convention, which will be held there Sept. 14 to 16, as Everywoman's Day.

A pageant, three political sessions, a reception and ball, a parade on the Exposition grounds and the presentation of a memorial by Exposition City and State officials will be the features of the convention, which has been arranged by the Congressional Union.

A description of the pageant which is to be given Sept. 14 says:

"With the lilied lagoon fronting the magnificent Fine Arts colonade as a background, the colorful phases of the pageant, interspersed with musical interludes, will weave like a rainbow, with no pause or break in its episodes. It will depict the progress of woman as a working unit in civilization, with the symbolic portal of her final freedom looming always in the background, to be broken through at last. The long forward march of woman from the time of her usefulness in primitive society, through the days of her parasitism, to her final awakening will be presented in beautiful flowing pictures. The breaking through the great portal into fuller freedom will form the final episode, when a massed chorus of three hundred and fifty voices will chant the beautiful suffrage paean which was sung last May on the Capital steps at Washington."

COLORADO VISIT WINS MINISTER

Rev. Mr. Shattuck, First a Skeptic, Finds Women Most Hopeful Asset in Grand Junction

Rev. A. E. Shattuck, now of Kokomo, Indiana, formerly of Grand Junction, Colorado, has been quoted by anti-suffragists because he attacked evils in that Colorado town. The following extract is from a letter received recently from him:

"It may interest you to know that I went to Colorado a skeptic as to the wisdom and promise of the enfranchisement of women. During my stay there, I was thoroughly convinced of the wholesome influence and hopeful promise of woman's vote in establishing a cleaner, more humane, more efficient, and more genuine democracy in our nation.

"The conditions I assailed in Grand Junction were due to the familiar lethargy and indifference of democratic government as we know it today. The women were a most hopeful asset in assisting to improve matters."

Mrs. Fenwick Miller, president of the Women Writers' Franchise League of England, filled in the section of her registration paper asking what work one is experienced in and prepared to do, with this reply: "Elected Representative of the People, having been returned by voters three times to the London School Board; willing now to relieve a member of Parliament."

ILLINOIS WOMEN AWAIT RULING

Will Appeal to Higher Courts if Decision on National Delegates is Adverse

In the event of adverse rulings of election officials, Illinois suffragists will seek a final ruling in the courts on the right of Illinois women to vote for national delegates as well as for presidential electors.

County Judge Scully's legal adviser has held that women cannot vote for national delegates. As the law stands, women of Illinois are permitted to vote direct for presidential nominees by voting for the presidential electors. The law is silent as to national delegates.

KANSAS' BIG GAIN WAS ITS WOMEN

"Despite its strong economy program, the 1915 session of the Kansas Legislature placed the State in the front ranks of the national welfare movement," says Ernest W. Burgess in the Survey. "The big gain was unquestionably woman suffrage. One of the most vigorous and effective lobbies maintained at the State House was carried on by representatives of women organizations. The State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Good Government League, and other women's societies are to be congratulated for the success of their program for public welfare."

I wish I had a vote, and I hope I shall have one after the fall election.—Dr. Katherine Bement Davis.

MRS. UPTON LAYS SPECIFIC CHARGE

Tells How Ohio Liquor Men and Anti-Suffragists Worked Together Before Election

Substantiation of the charges that liquor dealers financed the anti-suffrage campaign in Ohio was made in a letter by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association, in the New York Evening Post of Sept. 6.

"I realize that calling names does no good," says Mrs. Upton. "I also realize that the question of reforms attracts people for and against largely because of inheritance, environment, temperament, etc. Having in my girlhood been opposed to suffrage, I know exactly how anti-suffragists reason. It took me a long time to believe that the anti-temperance people assisted in financing the Anti-Suffrage Association. During the suffrage campaign of 1912 I became convinced that this was true, but it remained for the campaign of 1914 to give me actual evidence, and this I attained in several ways. The Anti-Temperance and the Anti-Suffrage Associations distributed their literature together, folded in one package, in my own city and in hundreds of other cities. I took a witness and followed the distributor into five different streets, saw him go from house to house, saw him take the literature folded in one package and lay it on porches. I called several people on each street to the doors, had them open the packages, see for themselves. I obtained several of these packages from different parts of the city, having them now, some not being unfolded. I made affidavit to this, and my affidavit is now on file. If this had happened only in one town, some people might have thought it was an error of the distributor, but as said above, it happened in town after town. The anti-suffragists at headquarters in Cleveland—the literature was sent out from Cleveland, I think, anyway, they were informed of it right away—apparently took no measures to stop it. It is true that many of the honest women working with the Anti-Suffrage Association do not know of this alliance, do not believe that it is possible, but it exists."

LAST LAUGHS

When asked in Atlanta if women would not want to sit on juries if they could vote, Dr. Shaw replied that lots of women who stand over wash tubs, or an ironing board, or behind a counter, would be glad to sit anywhere.

Mother had been busy with her housework, and had been paying little attention to the children playing on the floor. Little sister said: "I wish I had two mammas!" and brother explained: "Yes, we want one mamma to work and one to play."—Chicago Tribune.

Uncle Ephraim's sympathies were all with the Allies. "Man," announced he, "has you heard 'bout them Allies? They's got a gun what kin hit you if it's twenty-three miles off." "Lawsie, that ain't nothin'," sneered a colored partisan of the opposite camp. "De Germans, dey kin hit you if dey jess has yo' address."—New York Evening Post.

The other evening, when calling for a friend, I walked into the house unannounced, and was surprised to see my chum in the dining room, reading aloud from a letter, while just back of him stood the Swedish hired girl with her hands over his ears.

Upon my asking for an explanation, the girl said: "Ay bane get a letter from my young man, and ay not know how to read, so Mr. Gaut he read him for me."

"But why do you hold his ears?" I asked.

"Ay not like to have him hear what is in dot letter," she replied.—National Monthly.

Five-year old Mary likes to see the funny pictures in the paper. She had the paper spread out on the floor looking at them when her father turned out the light. Mary was angry, and said, "You've got your nerve." Then as she realized to whom she was speaking, she hastily added, "but you know your rights."—Chicago Tribune.

A Washington man celebrated his nephew's eighth birthday by taking the lad to luncheon at a big hotel.

The youthful guest had not noticed that at the end of the luncheon his uncle had tendered a $50 bill in payment; but the boy did notice that when the waiter returned he brought with him a plate upon which was piled a huge mound of greenbacks and silver.

With a longing glance at the money, the boy leaned toward his uncle and said: "If you please, Uncle Tom, I'll have a plate of that, too."—National Monthly.

The small girl walked thoughtfully into the house from the garden.

"Mother," said she, "have green gooseberries legs?"

Mother laughed.

"Of course they haven't, darling. What made you think so?"

The child looked more solemn than ever, as she replied:

"Well, then, I've been eating caterpillars!"

The history of man's growth into self-government and democracy is followed everywhere by the history of woman's growth into self-government and democracy.—Dr. Agnes C. Vietor.

SHALL WE CARRY NEW YORK CITY?

There is something splendid in the courage which is attempting the Herculean task of winning New York City for equal suffrage, our metropolitan city, the stronghold of privilege, the lurking place of terrible forms of evil that prey upon humanity, the stage upon which is played the drama of princely wealth and bitterest poverty, the great financial centre of the country. One thinks of David and Goliath, or of the Lilliputians laying pitfalls for their giant enemy. Nothing can be more certain than the belief that, once New York City is won, equal suffrage will follow all over the United States as easily and simply as the leaves bud out upon the trees when the sun calls to them in May. The hard winter of the battle will be over, and the rest will just be growing time, the beautiful unfolding of woman's freedom everywhere.

With the feeling in our hearts of our responsibility for Victory in New York City, because it means so much not only to ourselves but to the country, the idea came of setting aside a special day as a Dollar Day, when stress might be laid upon the giving of a dollar by everyone who wants the miracle of the winning of New York City to be realized. The idea was laid before the City Committee of the Woman Suffrage Party, was approved, and October 1st was chosen for the purpose, since it is the beginning of the culmination of the New York Campaign. Every dollar that is gathered that day in the great flower-trimmed box at headquarters, 48 East 34th street, or sent in beforehand as a Dollar-Day contribution, will be used to intensify the efforts of the close of the campaign, and to carry New York City.

Are we wrong in thinking that there must be men and women all over the country who would be glad to learn of Suffrage Dollar Day? Who would like to send us a pebble for our sling-shot, that Goliath may be laid low? We ask you to respond, whoever and wherever you are; send us your Suffrage Dollar, for Victory in New York, 1915.

MARTHA WENTWORTH SUFFREN,
Chairman Dollar Day Committee.

WOMAN ALDERMAN RAPS OPPOSITION

Mrs. Lindsey Works for Red Light Enforcement in Los Angeles Council

Mrs. Estelle Lawton Lindsey, who was elected this year to the Los Angeles City Council, has been working with all her might for an ordinance requiring every hotel and apartment house to be tagged with the name of its owner. This ordinance would help in the enforcement of the red-light injunction and abatement law.

During a recent debate, when the council chamber was filled with men opposed to the ordinance, Mrs. Lindsey dared them to state the real reasons for their opposition. She declared that she had the courage to make public, if necessary, a report on the morality of the city, which the Municipal League "hadn't the nerve to publish."

"Eastern Victory," the little yellow automobile belonging to Dr. Anna H. Shaw, was badly damaged last week at West Nyack, N. Y., when it became unmanagable, struck a telegraph pole and plunged into a ditch. Miss Aimee Hutchinson and Miss Beatrice Murphy were in the machine at the time, but escaped with only a few bruises.

MISS HINCHEY ON CATHOLIC HELP

Finds Organizations Strong for Suffrage—Ends Tour Assured of Many Votes

Miss Margaret Hinchey is back in New York City after a six weeks' tour of the western part of the State. She visited labor unions, Gaelic societies and Catholic clubs in Rochester, Buffalo, Lockport, Tonawanda, Granite and Niagara Falls, and says she has brought back promises of thousands of votes for women.

"Catholic organizations and priests are coming out more and more for woman suffrage," she declared. "There was Father Scullan of Niagara Falls. He told me the place was mine, that he hoped I'd convert every man and woman in it and that the suffragists could have his church hall whenever they wanted it. There was a Catholic carnival held there and I spoke a lot and when I left I left them all seeing a great light. In Buffalo there is a Catholic Society for Woman Suffrage and it's doing fine work."

The wife of the Sheriff of Pike County, Mo., prevented a lynching one night last week by holding off a mob of more than one hundred men who demanded the surrender of a negro charged with murder. It is still said that women are too emotional to vote.